

## Additional Information

### Tips For Observing and Photographing Dragonflies

Dragonflies can be loosely lumped into categories of “perchers” or “flyers”. Perchers, such as some of the skimmers, have a usual or favorite perch which they return to repeatedly. Some flyers have a usual route, a beat which they fly back and forth in the same area. You can pre-focus your camera or binoculars on that area to get a close look. Some have a large, long beat and are more difficult to predict, so some luck and persistence are required to find them perched. Most odonates are most active in the middle of the day, but some are more active early and late, roosting most of the day in the shade. Be prepared, research and study your subjects first to know the preferred habitats. Binoculars, especially close-focus binoculars are a great aid for observing all nature subjects.

Approach slowly, getting closer and snapping away as you go (with today’s digital cameras, you can always delete later), a good distant shot is better than none and will be of some aid in identifying later.

Try to align planes of focus; for example, a side view is usually good, so move to the side for a clear side view of the dragonfly. A “3/4 view” can show face and eyes as well as the side. Some field marks are more important than others in differentiating one species from another. Get more than one angle if possible.

Sun at your back is always good for photographic detail but be ready to use flash to “fill” in the detail on the shadow side if the subject is back-lit or in any dark situation.

### About ATBI

This brochure was compiled and developed by the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) group. ATBI is an on-going project in Tennessee State Parks and State Natural Areas. The goal of ATBI is to document all species in Tennessee State Parks, monitor long-term trends in specific taxonomic groups, and promote education about and preservation of all biodiversity with increased science and citizen education efforts. To access the ATBI database, go to [www.tn.gov/environment/parks/atbi](http://www.tn.gov/environment/parks/atbi).

For more information about ATBI, please contact David Hill, 7th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church St., Nashville, TN 37243. Email [david.r.hill@tn.gov](mailto:david.r.hill@tn.gov). Phone 615-253-2455.

#### Dragonfly References

Beaton, Giff. 2007. Dragonflies and Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast. A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book.

Dunkle, Sidney. 2000. Dragonflies through Binoculars: A Field Guide to Dragonflies of North America. Oxford University Press.

Nikula, Blair et al. 2002. Stokes Beginner’s Guide to Dragonflies. Little, Brown & Company.

<http://www.odonatacentral.org/>. Dragonfly Society of the Americas. This site has checklists of dragonflies by county.

*Collecting of plants or animals in state parks and natural areas is prohibited. Please help preserve Tennessee’s natural heritage by leaving plants and animals for others to enjoy.*

#### DAVID CROCKETT STATE PARK

1400 West Gaines

Lawrenceburg, TN 38464-3149

Phone: (931) 762-9408

[www.tn.gov/environment/parks/DavidCrockettSP/](http://www.tn.gov/environment/parks/DavidCrockettSP/)

#### TENNESSEE STATE PARKS DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



*All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI)*

## Dragonflies and Damselflies of David Crockett State Park and Lawrence County



Photo © Richard Connors

Welcome to the wonderful world of dragonflies at beautiful David Crockett State Park! Of the approximate 155 species of odonates (dragonflies and damselflies) in Tennessee, 33 have been documented in this park or Lawrence County.

Above is a picture of a *Ophiogomphus acuminatus*, the Acuminate Snaketail. It is limited in range, occurring only in the gravel and rocky cobble streams of the Highland Rim of Western Middle Tennessee, southern Kentucky and northern Alabama. It has been found in the county but not in the park.

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### *Damselflies (Zygoptera)*

☐ Sparkling Jewelwing

- ### *Pond Damselflies (Coenagrionidae)*

- ### *Dragonflies (Anisoptera)*

### *Petaltails (Petaluridae)*

- \* ☐ Gray Petaltail

### *Darners (Aeshnidae)*

- \* ☐ Common Green Darner
- \* ☐ Fawn Darner

### *Clubtails (Gomphidae)*

- \* ☐ Ashy Clubtail
- \* ☐ Green-faced Clubtail
- \* ☐ Dragonhunter
- ☐ Acuminate Snaketail

### *Cruisers (Macromiidae)*

- ☐ Illinois (Swift) River Cruiser

### *Emeralds (Corduliidae)*

- \* ☐ Prince Baskettail
- ☐ Clamp-tipped Emerald

### *Skimmers (Libellulidae)*

- \* ☐ Eastern Pondhawk
- \* ☐ Spangled Skimmer
- \* ☐ Slaty Skimmer
- \* ☐ Widow Skimmer
- \* ☐ Great Blue Skimmer
- \* ☐ Blue Dasher
- \* ☐ Eastern Amberwing
- \* ☐ Common Whitetail
- \* ☐ Black Saddlebags

## \* Documented in the Park

### Habitat

David Crockett State Park is in Lawrence County near the town of Lawrenceburg on the south end of the western Highland Rim. Shoal Creek runs through the park bisecting hills and ridges covered with oak-hickory forest. Rock strata are mostly Fort Payne formations consisting of siltstone, chert, limestone and shale. There are some fields, open areas, and the man-made Lake Lindsey.

## Good spots

\*Along the Shoal Creek at Crockett Falls

\*Marsh and stream between covered bridge and nature center

\*Over Lake Lindsey and grassy areas around the lake.

## Notes

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